DUNAYEVA, T.N.

KUCHERUK, V.V.; PETROV, V.G.; DUNAYEVA, T.N.; PSHENICHNAYA, L.A.; MEDVEDEVA, M.S.; GLUSHKO, [redacted]

Characteristics of the natural foci of tularemia in forest shelterbelts and ways of controlling them. Vop.kraev.,ob. i eksp.paraz. i med.zool. 9:140-152 '55. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz otdela parazitologii i meditsinskoy zoologii (zav. - akad. Ye.N.Pavlovskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleya (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. G.V.Vygodchikov) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR i Stavropol'skogo protivoepidemicheskogo instituta (dir. V.N.Ter-Vartanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(TULAREMIA) (WINDBREAKS, SHELTERBELTS, ETC.)

DUNAYEVA, T.N.

DUNAYEVA, T.N., and PETROV, V.G.

"The Dependence of Infecting Ixodes Ticks on a Particular Strain of Tularemia from Animal Donors," (1955).

DUNAYEVA, T. N.

"Experimental Study of Tularemia in Wild Animals." Proceeding of Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56

Other Personnel Identified as Participants in the 13 Unidentified scientific Conferences Held by the Institute During 1955. Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

OLSUF'YEV, N.G.; KUCHERUK, V.V.; DUMAYEVA, T.N.; KUBINA, M.A.

Studying epizootics of tularemia in winter among common field voles in unthreshed grain and straw stacks. Report no.1: Epizootics of tularemia connected with the development of natural foci of the bottom land type. Vop.kraev.,ob. i eksp.paraz. i med.zool. 9:105-118 '55. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz otdela parazitologii i meditsinskoy zoologii (zav. - akad. Ye.N. Pavlovskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleya (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. G.V.Vygodchikov) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR i mezhrayonnoy protivotulyaremiynoy stantsii (nach. A.I.Nikolayeva)

(FIELD MICE--DISEASES AND PESTS)
(TULAREMIA)

DUNAYEVA, T.N.; OLAGOLEVA, P.N.

Studying epizootics of tularemia in winter among common field voles in unthreshed grain and straw stacks. Report no.3: Studying the immunity of field voles during winter epizootcins of tularemia in unthreshed grain stakes. Vop.kraev., ob. i eksp.paraz. i med. zool. 9:132-137 '55. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz laboratorii tulyaremii (zav. - prof. N.G.Olsuf'yev) otdela parazitologii i meditsinskoy zoologii (zav. - akad. Ye.N.Pavlovskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyychlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. G.V.Vygodchikov) i mezhrayonnoy protivotulyaremiynoy stantsii (nachal'nik A.I.Nikolayeva)
(FIELD MICE--DISEASES AND PESTS) (TULAREMIA)

DUNAYEVA, T.N. and PETROV, V.G.,

"The Dependence in Animal -- Donors of the Ixodes Tick's Infection to the Peculiarities of the Course of Tularemia", Problems of Regional, General and Experimental Parasitiology and Medical Zoology, Vol, 9, 1955.

Division of Parasitiology and Medical Zoology, Inst, Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamleya, AMA USSR

Sum. 1305

DUBAYEVA, T.N., PETROV, V.G., KUCHERUK, V.V., PERMICHNAYA, L.A., MEDVEDEVA, M.S., and GLEBKO, N.V.

"Peculiarities of the Existence of Natural Nidi of Tularemia in Shelter-belt Zones and the Means of Improving Health Conditions in These Nidi", Problems of Regional, General and Experimental Parasitiology and Medical Zoology, Vol. 9, 1955.

Division of Parasitiology and Medical Zoology, Inst, Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya, AMA USSR

Sum. 1305

DUHAYEVA, T.N.

Biological study on the reproduction of the common shrewmouse (Sorex araneus L.). Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol. 60 no.6:27-43 [pages 27, 30-31 wanting] N-D '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(SHREWS)

DUNAYEVA, T. N.

PETROV, V.G.; DUNAYEVA, T.N.

Infection of the ticks of the family Ixodidae with tularemia as affected by the course of tularemia in animal donors. Vop.kraev., ob. i eksp.paraz. i med.zool. 9:153-161 '55. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Is laboratorii tulyaremii (zav. - prof. N.G.Olsuf'yev), otdela parazitologii i meditsinskoy zoologii (zav. - akad. Ye.N.Pavlovskiy) Instituta epidemiologiii mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleya. (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. G.V. Vygodchikov) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(TULAREMIA) (TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

KUCHERUK, V.V.; NEVEDOVA, I.N.; DUNAYEVA, T.N.

On the importance of small mammal self-defense against the larvae and nymphs of ixodid ticks [with English summary in insert]. Zool. zhur. 35 no.11:1723-1727 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Otdel parazitologii i meditsinskoy zoologii Instituta epidemiologii i miktobiologii imeni N.F. Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(Ticks) (Parasites--Rodentia) (Parasites--Insectivora)

USSR/Microbiology. Hemoglobinophillic Bacteria F-5
Microbe of Tularemia

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 62427

Author : Olsuf-yev N.G., Dunayeva T.N., Tsvetkova Ye.M.
Inst : -
Title : On Various Properties of Immunity in Tularemia

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No 6, 13-15
FROM INST. EPIDEMIOLOGY Y MICROBIOLOGY IMENI GAMALEYA, AMS USSR

Abstract : In 6 hours after infection of white rats subcutaneously with a fatal dose of virulent tularemia bacteria (TuB), streptomycin treatment was started, which lasted 10 days. Sixteen out of 20 rats got well, with 100% mortality of the control animals. Part of the rats were killed immediately at the end of treatment. In their organs TuB was not found; in the serum were found specific antibodies with an average titer of 1:220. Twenty-three days after the end of

Card : 1/3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 62427

treatment in the second group of the rats, the intensity of immunity was determined by way of infection with a fatal dose of a virulent strain culture, with the result that 7 out of 8 rats lived, with a 100% mortality in the control animals. The surviving rats were killed 1 month after the experiment on immunity; TuB was found in only 1 out of 7 rats by performing a biopsy in the regional lymph nodes. The average agglutination titer of the serum amounted to 1:60. In the second series of experiments, 50 rats were infected subcutaneously with a sublethal dose of TuB: 25 rats with a 1 million dose and 25 with 1000 microbe cells. Five rats died of the first dose, and of the second--not even one died. In 6 months. 10 rats in each group were killed; studies of their organs by performing biopsies

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 62427

gave negative results in all cases. The remaining animals, in 6 mos. after the start of the experiment, were infected with a 1.5 billion dose of TuB (several fatal doses); as a result, 19 out of 20 rats lived. The authors arrived at the conclusion that purifying the rat organism of TuB does not lead to the disappearance of immunity, and the immunity inrats regularly passes from the infectious (non-sterile) phase to the post-infectious (sterile) one. -- A.S. Shevelev

USSR/Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57785

Author : Dunayeva T. N.
Inst : Not given
Title : New Standard for the Biological Investigation of Listerellosis

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol., i immunologii, 1957, No 9, 51-55

Abstract : The field lemming exhibits the highest sensitivity to listerellosis. The subcutaneous administration of 10 microbic cells [sic] produced 100% fatality among these animals (ordinary field and white mice perish upon the administration of 10 to 100 millions microbic cells). Modifications of the liver and spleen in the lemmings that perished provided a clear pathologoanatomical picture

Card 1/1

DUNAYEVA, T. N.,

"The Modern Research Stage on the Epizootiology of Tularemis in the USSR."

report presented at a Scientific Conference on Medical Geography Inst. "Mikrob," Saratov, 25 Jan - 2 Feb 1957 (Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geog., No. 2, '58, pp 153-55, author: KUCHERUK, V. V.).

DUNAYEVA, T.N.; OLSUF'YEV, N.G.

Possibility of a latent or chronic course of tularemia in water rats and other animals highly susceptible to this infection [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 37 no.3:430-440 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Laboratoriya tulyaremii otdela prirodnoochagovykh infektsiy Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(Tularemia) (Mice--Diseases and pests)

DUNAYEVA, T. N.

"Results of study of the natural nidi of tularemia in the USSR."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

OLSUFIEV, N.G.; EMELYANOVA, O.S.; DUNAYEVA, T.N.

Comparative study of strains of B. Tularense in the old and new world and their taxonomy. J. Hyg. Epidem., Praha 3 no.2:138-149 1959.

1. Tularemia Laboratory of the Department of Natural Focal Infections, Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.
(PASTEURELLA TULARENSIS, culture)

OLSUF'YEV, N.G., prof.; YEMEL'YANOVA, O.S., kand.biolog.nauk; DUMAYEVA, T.M., kand.biolog.nauk

Some difference in the causative agent of tularemia in the old and new world. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.6:51-58 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Laboratoriya tulyaremii otdela prirodno-ochagovykh infektsii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Olsuf'yev).
(TULAREMIA)

DUNAYEVA, T.N.

Intradermal tularin test in experimental tularemia in animals. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.3:17-22 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Is Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(TULAREMIA, immunol.
intradermal tularin test in animals (Rus))

DUHAYEVA, T.N.

Possible role of water in the infection of animals in natural tularemia reservoirs. Zool.zhur. 38 no.3:347-354 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Department of Infections of Natural Nidality, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. (Moscow).
(Tularemia) (Water--Bacteriology)

OLSUF'YEV, N.G., prof.; RUDNEV, G.P., prof.; DUNAYEVA, T.N., kand.biolog. nauk; YEMEL'YANOVA, O.S., kand.biolog.nauk; MAYSKIY, I.N., prof.; MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.; SAVEL'YEVA, R.A., kand.med.nauk; SIL'CHENKO, V.S., kand.med.nauk; MASHKOV, A.V., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Tularemia] Tulyaremiia. Pod red. N.G.Olsuf'eva i G.P.Rudneva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 458 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Olsuf'yev). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Rudnev).
(TULAREMIA)

OLSUF'IEV, N.G.; DUMAYEVA, T.N.

Problem of bacterioscopic detection of tularemid bacteria in the organs of guinea pigs in experimental infection; concerning the article by V.P. Dshanpoladova. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.2:69-71 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(TULAREMIA experimental)

[redacted], S. N.

"The importance of experimental investigation in the study of the natural foci of tularemia." p. 175.

Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 [illegible] p.

Inst. of epidemiology and Microbiology, AMS USSR/ Moscow

OLSUFYEV, N. G.; DUNAYEVA, T. N.

Study of pathogenesis of experimental tularaemia. J. hyg. epidem., Praha 5 no.4:409-422 '61.

1. Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Tularaemia Laboratory of the Department of Natural Focal Infections, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(TULAREMIA exper)

DUNAYEVA, T.N.; YEMEL'YANOVA, O.S.

Comparative determination of the diagnostic value of coagulated and liquid vitelline medium in the isolation of the causative agent of tularemia. Lab. delo 7 no.1:44-49 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Laboratoriya tulyaremii otdela prirodnoochagovykh infektsiy (rukovoditel' - akademik Ye.N. Pavlovskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamaleya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)
(PASTEURELLA TULARENSIS)

CHERNUKHA, Yu.G.; SEMENOVA, L.P.; KARASEVA, Ye.V.; DUNAYEVA, T.N.

Isolation of a mixed culture of the Batavise type of leptospira and of the erysipelas pathogen (Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae). Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.1:118-121 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(ERYSIPELOTHRIX RHUSIOPATHIAE)
(LEPTOSPIRA)

DUNAYEVA, T.N.

Methodology of bacteriological study in tularemia. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 33 no.10:35-40 0'62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

GUBINA, Ye.A.; DUNAYEVA, T.N.

Infectious process in mixed tula~~mia-brucellosis infection.
Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 40 no.5:3-8 My '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

DUNAYEVA, T.N.

Role of animals in the tularemia epizootiology. Zool. zhur. 42 no.5:727-742 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Laboratory of Tularemia, Department of Infections of Natural Nidality, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Tularemia) (Animals as carriers of disease)

DUNAYEVA, T.N.; PETROV, V.G.; KULIK, I.L.; NIKITINA, N.A.; UGLOVOY, G.P.

Natural foci of tularemia on the territory of the Komi A.S.S.R. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 69 no.1:28-40 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

UGLOVOY, G.P.; ANDRONNIKOV, V.A.; KULIK, I.L.; PETROV, V.G.; BEBESHKO, S.V.; DUNAYEVA, T.N.; STYAZHKOVA, F.S.

Experience in detecting natural foci of tularemia on the territory of the Chuvash A.S.S.R. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.4:21-25 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR i Respublikanskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Chuvashskoy ASSR.

2.

L 58869-65 EWA(b)-2/EWA(j)/EWT(1)/T JK
ACCESSION NR: AP5011272 UR/0016/65/000/004/0021/0025

AUTHOR: Uglovov, G. P.; Andronnikov, V. A.; Kulik, I. L.; Petrov, V. G.; Bobashko, E. V.; Dunayeva, T. N.; Styashkova, F. B.

TITLE: Experience in detecting tularemia natural foci in Chuvash ASSR territory

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 4, 1965, 21-25

TOPIC TAGS: tularemia, epidemiology, Chuvash ASSR, natural focus, serologic test, rodent, tick

ABSTRACT: In 1961 investigations were conducted to find natural foci of tularemia in Chuvash ASSR, a part of a large area where tularemia is practically unknown. Three methods of investigation were employed: 1) retrospective examination of the population by tularin skin allergy tests; 2) bacteriological investigation of ticks and organs of small animals; and, 3) serological testing (agglutination reaction) of cattle. Individual cases of persons with positive reactions to tularin were found, and most of these lived in areas

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011272

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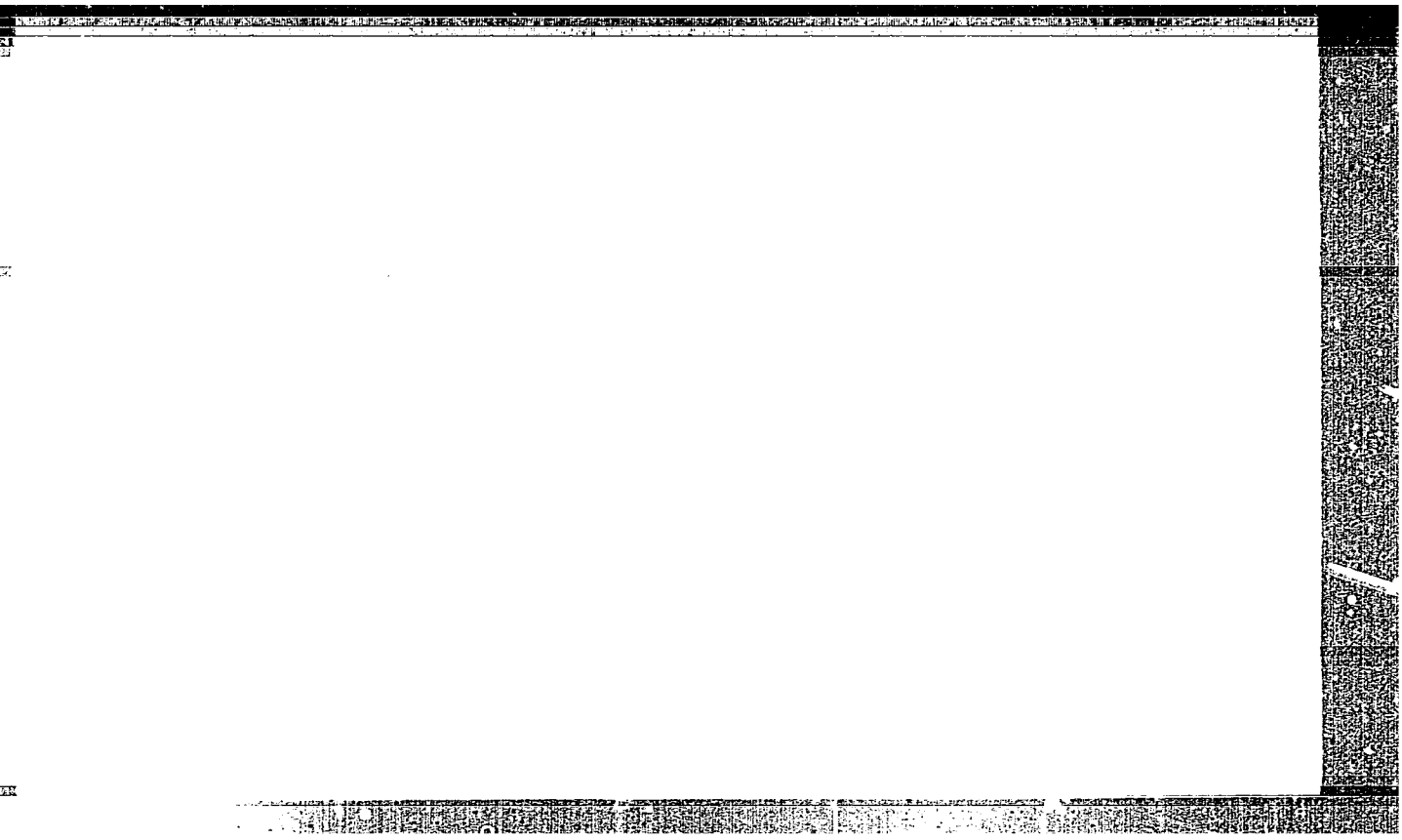
located in the Prisura forests. Also, a new case of tularemia was disclosed. The most varied species of mammals and ixodic ticks capable of supporting tularemia foci were found in the southwestern part of the republic in the Prisura forests and the Sura river floodplains. The tularemia foci of Chuvash ASSR are of a latent nature due to the absence of any sharp rises in the number of rodents and relatively few water rats. However, an increase in the number of muskrats for commercial purposes may contribute to more active natural foci. Orig. art. has: None.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. F. Gamali AMN SSSR (Epidemiology and Microbiology Institute AMN SSSR); Respublikanskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Chuvashskoy ASSR (Sanitation-Epidemiological Station of Chuvash ASSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



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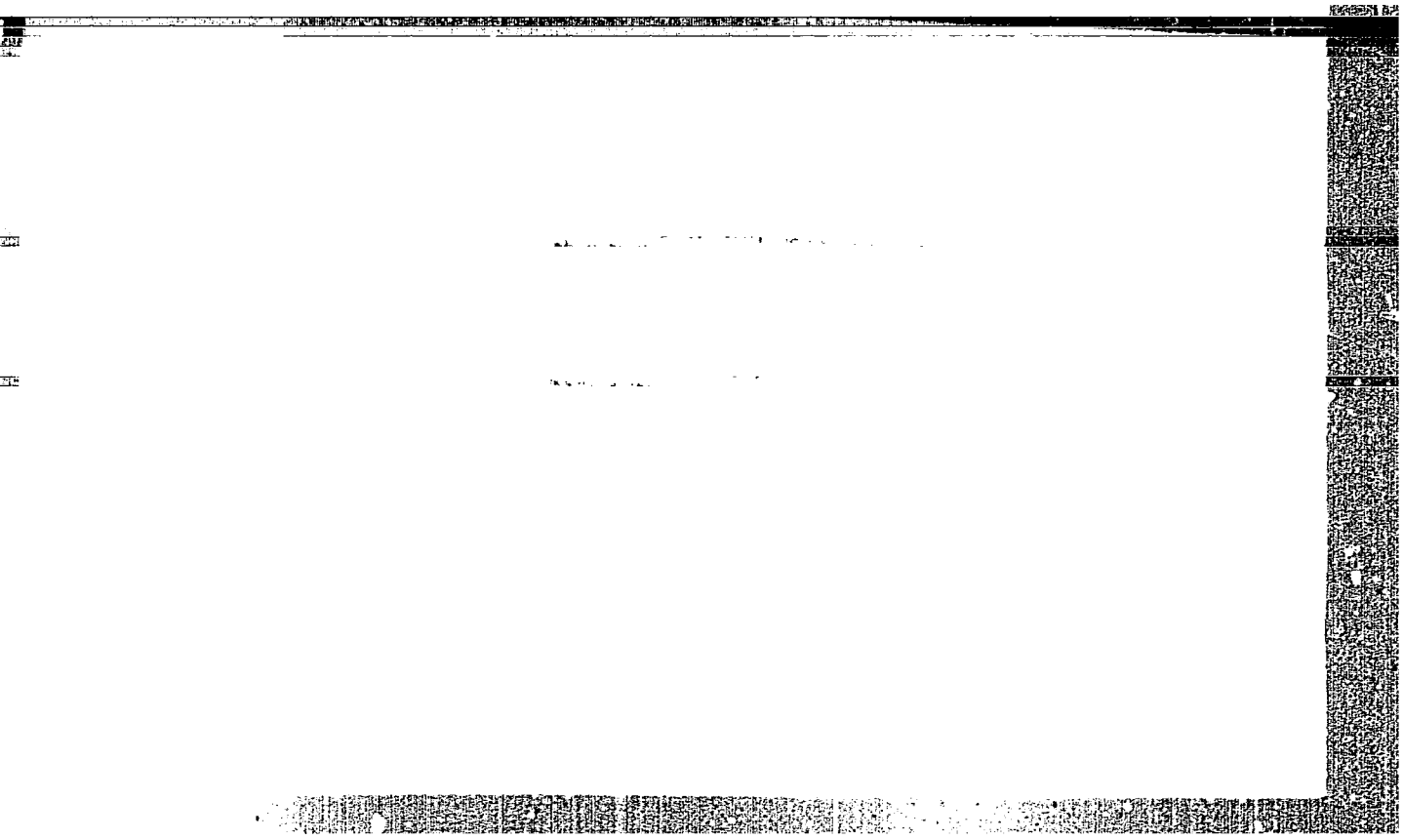

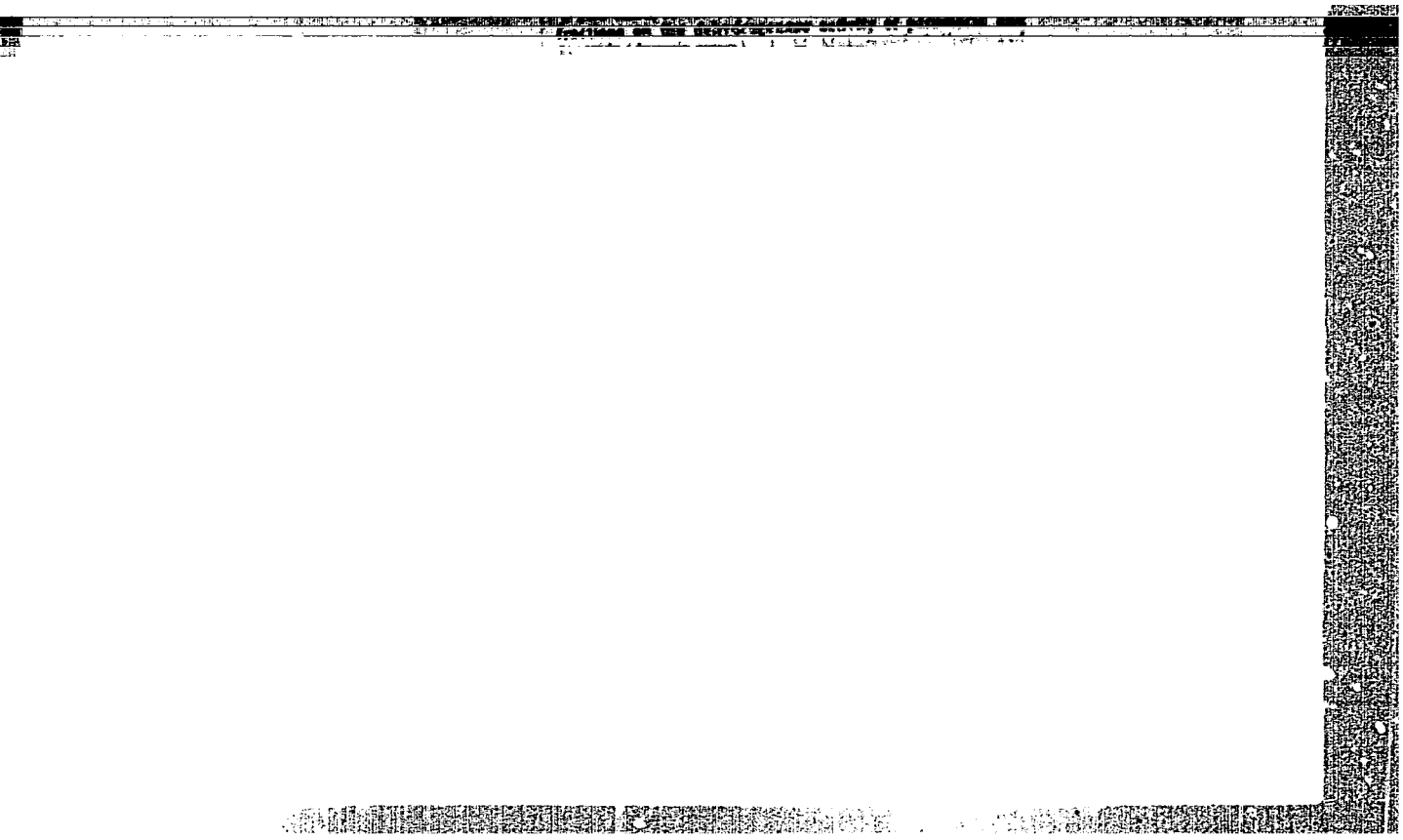

DUNAYEVA, V.F.

IVANENKO, Ye.F.; DUNAYEVA, V.F.

Modification of the sorption properties of cerebral tissue in mice following administration of certain narcotics and of camphor. Biul. eksp.biol. i med. 42 no.12:48-50 D '56. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR D.N.Maseshovym)

(BRAIN, eff. of drugs on,
camphor & narcotics, on sorption properties in mice (Rus))
(NARCOTICS, effects,
on brain sorption properties in mice (Rus))
(CAMPHOR, effects,
same)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Narcotics and Hypnotics
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4395

AUTHOR : Dunayeva, V. F.; Ivanenko, Ye. F.; Severina, A.I.
INST. : Kharkov Pharmaceutical Institute
TITLE : Effect of Narcosis on the Shift of Sulfhydryl Groups in the Cerebral Tissue of White Mice

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Khar'kovsk. farmatsevt. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 1, 304-306

ABSTRACT : During sleep induced in mice by ether, barbamyl (amytal sodium), medinal and urethane, the quantity of SH-groups in the cerebrum somewhat increases in different degrees under the influence of various preparations. This increase occurs proportionally to the duration of sleep and the concentration of narcotic drugs. The content of SH-groups changes unevenly during various periods of narcosis: during the period of excitation it rises only insignificantly, during sleep it in-

CARD: 1/2

DUNAYEVA, V. F.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Change in nitrogen composition and physico-chemical properties of colloids of the brain during excitation and inhibition of the nervous activity caused by various pharmacological agents." Khar'kov, 1961. 18 pp; (Khar'kov State Medical Inst); 200 copies; free; (KL, 7-61 sup, 227)

DUNAYEVA, V. F., and IVANENKO, YE. F. (USSR)

"Investigations of Chemical and Physico-chemical Properties of Brain Colloids upon Drug Excitation and Suppression of Nervous System (read by title)."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

DUNAYEVA, V.F.; IVANENKO, Ye.F.

Change in the amount of sulfhydryl groups and reduced glutathione in the brain of white mice after the excitation and inhibition of neural activities with camphor and ether. Biokhimiia 27 no.1:77-81 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Chair of Biochemistry, State Pharmaceutic Institute, Kharkov.
(BRAIN) (GLUTATHIONE) (MERCAPTO GROUP)
(CAMPHOR--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(ETHER (ANESTHETIC)--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

IVANENKO, Ye.F.; DUNAYEVA, V.F.

Some physicochemical changes in brain colloids in ether anesthesia.
Vest. LGU 18 no.9:100-107 '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(ETHER (ANESTHETIC)) (COLLOIDS) (BRAIN)

DUNAYEVA, V.F.; IVANENKO, Ye.F.

Change in the amount of sulfhydryl groups and reduced glutathione in the brain of white mice following inhibiton of nervous activity induced by barbamil, urethane and medinal. Farm. i toks. 26 no.1:22-28 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

IVANENKO, Ye.F. [Ivanenko, IE.F.]; DUNAYEVA, V.F. [Dunaieva, V.F.]

Changes of some physicochemical properties of cerebral proteins during the excitation of neural activity. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 36 no.1:72-79 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Department of Biochemistry of Khar'kov Pharmaceutical Institute, and Leningrad State University.

DUNAYEVA, V.F. [Dunaieva, V.P.]; IVANENKO, Ye.F. [Ivanenko, IE.F.]

Change in the isoelectric point and solubility in the isoelectric zone of brain proteins. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 34 no.3:379-386 '62. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

DUNAYEV, V.F.

Principles for evaluating the efficiency of new equipment and methods used in field seismic prospecting. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.11:107-110 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I.M. Gubkina.

DUNAYEVA, V.G.

Pregnancy in the rudimentary horn of the uterus. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.3:69 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskogo ob"yedineniya No.2 g.Kazani (zav. - V.G.Dunayeva).
(PREGNANCY, MOLAR)

DUNAYEVA, V.G.; ZAIKONNIKOVA, I.V.

Organophosphorus preparations in treating trichomoniasis in women. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:417-419 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - dotsent T.V.Raspopova) i 2-ya kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. Kh.Kh. Meshcherov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

DUNAYEVA, V.G.; SOTNIKOVA, L.G.; YAKUBOVA, Z.N.

Immediate and late results of treating a threatening abortion. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:421-423 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. II kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. Kh.Kh. Meshcherov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

CHUNAYKVA, Ye.I., assistent; DUNAYKVA, V.I., vrach

Results of the work of the diagnostic pediatric enteric section of the Ivanovo First City Clinical Hospital during 10 years (1952-1961). Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no. 28: 162-171 '63 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney i epidemiologii (zav. - prof. Ye.P. Ushinova) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent Ya.M. Romanov) i Pervoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - F.S. Ustinov).

DUNAYEVA, Z. D.; ZASUKHIN, D.N. ; ROMANOVA, V.G.; KOVALEVSKIY, M.F. and SHEVKUNOVA, Ye. A.

"Materials on the Study of Toxoplasmosis in the Dogs of Moscow"

Voprosy toksoplazmoza, report theses of a conference on toxoplasmosis, Moscow, 3-5 April 1961, publ. by Inst Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, Acad. Med. Sci USSR, Moscow, 1961, 69pp.

*IEM im Gamaleya AMN SSSR, Moscow

VASINA, S.G.; DUNAYEVA, Z.V.

Length of survival of Toxoplasma outside the host organism.
Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.4:451-454 Jl-Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz protozoologicheskogo otdela Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelom - prof. Sh.D. Moshkovskiy) i otdela prirodnoochagovykh infektsiy Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F. Gamaleya (dir. instituta - prof. S.N. Muromtsev, zav. otdelom - prof. P.A. Petrishcheva).
(TOXOPLASMA)

DUNAYEVA, Z. V. and ZASUKHIN, D,N.

"Certain Results in Studying the Natural Foci of Toxoplasmosis"

Voprosy toksoplazmoza, report theses of a conference on toxoplasmosis, Moscow, 3-5 April 1961, publ. by Inst Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, Acad. Med. Sci USSR, Moscow, 1961, 69pp.

*IEM im Gamaleya AMN SSSR, Moscow

DUNAYEVA, Z.V.; ZASUKHIN, D.N.

Data on the study of natural foci of toxoplasmosis. Med.parazit. i parazit.bol. 30 no.1:84-86 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz otdela pripodnoochagovykh infektsii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F. Gamaleia AMN SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. S.N. Muromtsev, zav. otdelom - prof. P.A. Petrishcheva).
(TOXOPLASMOSIS)

FADEYEVA, M.A.; DUNAYEVA, Z.V.

Case of congenital toxoplasmosis with isolation of the pathogen. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 7 no.4:88-90 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova i otdela prirodnoochagovykh infektsiy Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(TOXOPLASMOSIS)

DUNAYEVA, Z.V.; FADEYEVA, M.A.; NOVITSKAYA, L.F.

Parasitological examination in toxoplasmosis. Sovet. med. 27 no.6: 70-76 Je '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz laboratorii toksoplazmoza Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR, kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii II Meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova i rodil'nogo doma No.9 Moskvy.

DUNAYEVA, Z.V.; MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.

Toxoplasmosis of wild animals in Tula Province. Zool. zhur. 42 no.4:629-630 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Laboratory of Toxoplasmosis, Department of Infections of Natural Nidality, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow and Department of Especially Dangerous Infections, Tula Regional Sanitary-Epidemiological Station.
(Tula Province—Toxoplasmosis)
(Animals as carriers of disease)

DUNAYEVSKAYA, G.L. [Dunaievs'ka, H.L.]; SHVARTS, L.B.

Machine for the inspection of warp-knit fabrics. Leh.prom. no.1:35-36 Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 19:1)

DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.; YEFREMOVA, L.N.

Using the paper chromatography method for analyzing sugars. Lab. delo 3 no.4:24-25 Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov, Moskva.
(SUGAR--ANALYSIS AND TESTING)
(CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.

Preparation of mannose by the decomposition of mannose phenylhydrazone with acetone. Trudy IREA no.22:136-138 '58. (MIRA 14:6)

(Mannose)
(Acetone)

S/075/60/015/006/003/018
B020/B066

AUTHORS: Dziomko, V. M. and Dunayevskaya, K. A.

TITLE: Some Azoxy Compounds as Reagents for Cations

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 6, pp. 661-667

TEXT: The present paper investigates the applicability of azoxy compounds in analytical chemistry, mainly in the photometric determination of cations. A comparative study of qualitative reactions of 2,2'-dihydroxy-azoxybenzene (I), 2,2'-dihydroxy-azobenzene (II), and salicyliden-2-amino-phenol (III) with 60 cations acoording to method A (extraction with non-aqueous solvents) disclosed an increased selectivity of 2,2'-dihydroxy-azoxybenzene. Whereas I gives a highly selective color reaction only with copper at pH 14 in the presence of small pyridine quantities, II and III give color reactions with Cu, Co, and Ni under the same conditions. At pH 4, this difference is even more pronounced: I gives a color reaction only with Cu, while II reacts with Cu, Zn, Al, Ga, V, In, Mn, Co, Ni, and Pd, and III with Cu, V, Mn, Co, and Pd. Some characteristic reactions of

I - III with Cu are presented in Table 1. The sensitivity of reactions with azoxy compounds is somewhat lower as compared with azo compounds, which is due to the reduced capability of complex formation of the azoxy group. To find more efficient reagents with combined higher selectivity and increased capability of complex formation owing to a chelate effect, the following new compounds were synthesized which contain, in addition to o-hydroxy-azoxy- or o-azo-azoxy groups, further chelating systems: o-azoxy-azo compounds from 2-amino-2'-hydroxy-5'-methyl-azoxybenzene (IV) and 2-naphthol (VI), H-acid (VII), R-salt (VIII), resorcinol (IX), 4,5-dimethyl-imidazole (X), benzoyl-formic acid phenyl hydrazone (XI), p-tolyl hydroxylamine (XII), the α-isomer of benzaldoxime (XIII), 8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid (XIV), 2-naphthyl-imino-diacetic acid (XV), azomethine from salicyl-aldehyde (XVI), as well as the o,o'-bisazo-azoxy compound from 2,2'-diamino-azoxybenzene (V), and 2-naphthol (XVII), p-cresol (XVIII), and H-acid (XIX). The results of reactions of compounds synthesized with 60 cations (Table 2) show that 1) reagents containing the o',o"-dihydroxy-o-azoazoxy group (VI - IX, and X - XIII) possess rather a high selectivity (the most interesting compounds being VI and VII); 2) the polydentate reagents which contain, in addition to the

o'-hydroxy-o-azoazoxy group, some other, comparatively high-chelating systems (e.g., XIV, XV), show a markedly lower selectivity of color reactions with cations; 3) the reagent XVI which contains the o,o'-dihydroxy-o-azoxyazo-methyl group gives color reactions with 6 out of 60 cations (Cu, Zn, V, Ni, Co, and Pd), and does not exhibit a higher sensitivity in addition to increased selectivity; 4) the reagents XVII - XIX contain the o,o'-bis-(o-hydroxyazo)-azoxy group, and are distinguished by high selectivity. The synthesis of the individual reagents and their properties are described. The reagents insoluble in water were extracted with chloroform or (in the case of VI) with CCl_4, and their change of color was studied. The water-soluble reagents were tested in the form of 0.01-0.001% aqueous solutions. The changes in optical density of the solutions were measured by M. P. Khoroshkova. There are 2 tables and 9 references: 4 Soviet, 1 Swiss, 2 US, and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov, Moskva
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents, Moscow)

Some Azoxy Compounds as Reagents for Cations S/075/60/015/006/003/018
B020/B066

SUBMITTED: September 28, 1959

Card 4/4

DZIOMKO, V.M.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.

Synthesis of some azo compounds and their reactions with cations. Trudy IREA no.23:138-146 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Azo compounds)

86508

5.3760 2209, 1282, 1308

S/079/60/030/011/014/026
B001/B066

AUTHORS: Dziomko, V. M. and Dunayevskaya, K. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of Chelating Agents in the Series of Azoxy Compounds. II. A Novel Synthesis of 2-(2'-Amino-phenyl-azoxy)-4-methyl-phenol and Synthesis of 2-(2'-Bromo-phenyl-azoxy)-4-methyl-phenol

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 11, pp.3708-3711

TEXT: The authors reported previously (Ref.1) on the synthesis of 2-(2'-amino-phenyl-azoxy)-4-methyl-phenol (III) by means of hydrazinolysis of 2-(2'-phthaloyl-amino-phenyl-azoxy)-4-methyl-phenol. They considered the papers (Refs.3,4) on the catalytic reduction of 2-nitro-phenyl-azoxy-benzene to 2-amino-phenyl-azoxy-benzene, and tried to apply this method to the azoxy compounds which may result on oxidation of 2-nitro-2'-hydroxy-5'-methyl-azo-benzene (I). In the oxidation of this compound (I) with peracetic acid, only one azoxy compound (II) was separated which gave the corresponding amine on reduction with hydrogen in the presence of platinum oxide, which was identified as 2-(2'-amino-phenyl-azoxy)-4-

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86508

Synthesis of Chelating Agents in the Series of Azoxy Compounds. II. A Novel Synthesis of 2-(2'-Amino-phenyl-azoxy)-4-methyl-phenol and Synthesis of 2-(2'-Bromo-phenyl-azoxy)-4-methyl-phenol

S/079/60/030/011/014/026
B001/B066

methyl-phenol (III). To confirm this structure, compound (III) was converted to 2-(2'-bromo-phenyl-azoxy)-4-methyl-phenol (IV) by Sandmeyer's reaction, which could be identified with the oxidation product of 2-bromo-2'-hydroxy-5'-methyl-azo-benzene (V). Both products are readily brominated with the theoretical bromine quantity, which also confirms the correctness of the suggested structures, in which the oxygen of the azoxy groups is bound to the nitrogen which is in ortho-position to the hydroxyl. There are 6 references: 1 Soviet, 3 British, and 2 Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents)

SUBMITTED: January 1, 1960

Card 2/2

5.3610

77906
SOV/79-30-2-57/78

AUTHORS: Dziomko, V. M., Dunayevskaya, K. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of Chelating Agents of the Azoxy-Compounds Series. I. The First Representative of o,o"-Dihydroxy--o-Azoazoxy Compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 2, pp 628-632 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Chelating agents with increased selectivity can be obtained from o-amino-o'-hydroxyazoxybenzene derivatives. The article describes the synthesis of this new compound and the new o,o-dihydroxy-o-azoazoxy compound VI which was obtained as described in Fig. 1. Compound I was obtained on heating o-nitroaniline with phthalic anhydride in the presence of a small amount of nitrobenzene. Amine II was obtained on reduction of I with iron in aqueous acetone solution in the presence of acetic acid. Diazotization of II by the method

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77906 SOV/79-30-2-57/78

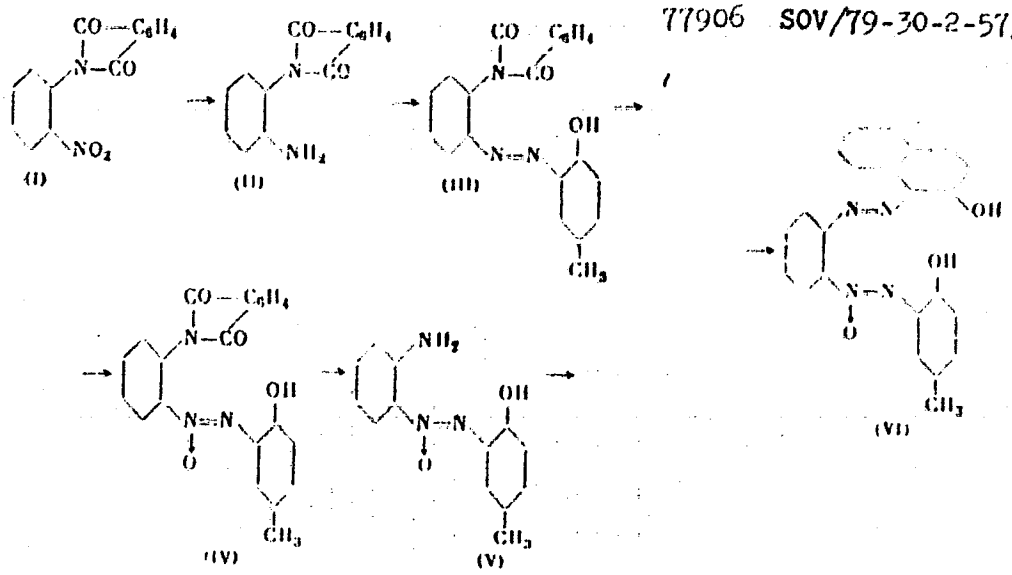

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Fig. 1.

Synthesis of Chelating Agents of the Azoxy-Compounds Series. I. The First Representative of o,o"-Dihydroxy-o--Azoazoxy Compounds

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SOV/79-30-2-57/78

described by E. D. Bermann and M. Bentov (J. Org. Ch., 1954, Vol 19, p 1594), and coupling with p-cresol in methanol gave the new 2-phthaloylamino-2'--hydroxy-5'-methylazobenzene (III; yield 56-61%; mp 160-162° C). The oxidation of III in glacial acetic acid with 30% hydrogen peroxide at 70-80° C gave new 2-phthaloylamino-2'-hydroxy-5'-methylazoxybenzene (IV; yield 57-61%; mp 154-155° C), which on hydrolyzation in methanol with hydrazine at 75-80° C yielded new 2-amino-2'-hydroxy-5'-methylazoxybenzene (V; mp 126° C). The latter (in filtrate obtained after the hydrolysis of IV) was diazotized with excess sodium nitrate. The excess was eliminated with urea. The coupling of V with 2-naphthol in 20% NaOH was made in an alkaline (Na_2CO_3) medium. The dye thus formed was mixed with dilute (1:1) HCl, reprecipitated (by acidification of the alkaline alcohol solution), and recrystallized

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Synthesis of Chelating Agents of the Azoxy-Compounds Series. I. The First Representative of o,o-Dihydroxy-o- -Azoazoxy Compounds

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SOV/79-30-2-57/78

from benzene-butanol (1:1) mixture and from chloroform. The reaction gave new 2'-hydroxy-5'-methyl-benzene-(1'-azoxy-1)-benzene-(2-azo-1")-2-hydroxy-naphthalene (VI; yield 13.2% based on IV; mp 229-230°C). Shaking VI in chloroform with aqueous solutions of Cu, Co, and Ca salts in an alkaline medium, changed the color of the chloroform layer from pinkish-orange to crimson for Cu, to brownish-purple for Co, and to colorless for Ca. Copper complex of VI was obtained on adding copper acetate monohydrate in dilute NaOH to VI in chloroform. After 1 hr stirring and 12 hr standing, the copper complex was washed with water and recrystallized from dioxane (VII; decomp. about 300° C). Light absorption curves of VII and VI were taken by M. P. Khoroshkova. There is 1 figure; and 7 references, 2 U.S., 1 Austrian, 4 German. The 2 U.S. references are: E. D. Bergmann, M. Bentov, J. Org. Ch., 19, 1594 (1954); ibid., 20, 1684 (1955).

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Synthesis of Chelating Agents of the Azoxy-Compounds Series. I. The First Representative of o;o-Dihydroxy-o--Azoazoxy Compounds

77906
SOV/79-30-2-57/78

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Chemical Reagents (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1959

Card 5/5

DUNAYEVSKAYA, K. A.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Study in the field of 2,2-disubstituted azoxycompounds." Moscow, 1961. 12 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemical Technology Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleyev); 150 copies; price not given; list of author's works on p 12 (10 entries); (KL, 6-61 sup, 197)

DZIOMKO, V.M.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.

Synthesis of chelants in the seris of azoxy compounds. Part 3: New synthesis of 2-(2-aminophenylazoxy)-4-methylphenol and a more accurate determination of its structure. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.1: 68-73 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktovov.
(Azoxy compounds) (Chelating agents)

DZIOMKO, V.M.; LUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.

Relationship between isomeric azoxy compounds formed in the oxidation of o, o'-disubstituted azo compounds. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.10:3385-3393 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov.

(Azoxy compounds) (Azo compounds)

DZIOMKO, V.M.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.

Synthesis of chelates in the azoxy compound series. Part 3: Synthesis of (6"-oxy-3"-methylphenylazoxy)-benzene-(2--azo-1)-2-naphthol. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3712-3714 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov.

(Azoxy compounds)

VAYNSHTEYN, Yu.I.; DZIOMKO, V.M.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.; SHIROKOVA, M.D.

Polarographic study of ortho-substituted azoxy compounds. Part 1. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2777-2782 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.
(Azoxy compounds) (Polarography)

DZIOMKO, V.M. (Moscow, Bogorodskiy val.d.3); DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A. (Moscow, Bogorodskiy val.d.3)

Highly selective reagents among multidentate chelates. Acta chimica Hung 32 no.2:223-227 '62.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatelskiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov.

DZIOMKO, V.M.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.

Synthesis of extraction agents forming colored mixed chelates.
Trudy IREA no.25:187-190 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

LARIN, G.M.; DZIOMKO, V.M.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.

Electron paramagnetic resonance of copper 2-(2*-hydroxynaphthalene [1*-azo-2*]-phenylazoxy)-4-methylphenolate. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.5:783-785 S-O '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR i Institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh veshchestv.

LARIN, G.M.; DZIOMKO, V.M.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.; SYRKIN, Ya.K.

Electron paramagnetic resonance of some inner-complex compounds of copper (II). Zhur. struk. khim. 6 no.3:391-396 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR i Institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

OHIZHOVA, N.I.; DUMAYEVSKAYA, L.A.

Preventive examinations of the rural population. Vop.onk. 1 no.6: 37-40 '55. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz Rostovskogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta (dir. - P.N.Smegirev) Rostov-na-Donu, pr. Voroshilovskiy, d.119. Rostovskiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy i onkologicheskiy institut
(NEOPLASMS, prevention and control,
in Russia, mass survey of rural population (Rus))

REMPEL', S. I.; TYURIN, Yu. N.; ZINNER, V. A.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, L. A.

Control of the process of preparing metallic potassium by the intensity of radioactive radiation. Zav. lab. 28 no.12:1474-1475 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut.

(Potassium—Production control)
(Potassium—Isotopes)

KIREYEVA, M.V.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, L.A.

Effect of the size of the specific surface of a chromite ore on the process of oxidizing roasting of potassium dichromate production charges. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.1:204-207 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

DUNAYEVSKAYA, L. K.

USSR/Pharmacology. Pharmacognosy. Toxicology - Local Anaesthetics. T-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71715

Author : Dunayevskaya, L.K.
Inst :
Title : On the Problem of Novocaine Tratment of Coronary Diseases

Orig Pub : Tr. Khar'kovsk. med. in-ta, 1955, vyp. 34, 296-302

Abstract : Coronary patients in the ages of 40-60 were treated with novocaine (I). The duration of disease was from 1 day to 28 years. I was administered intravenously in a 0.5% solution, starting with 1 ml, and increasing daily by 1 ml, until 9-10 ml was reached, or into the paravertebral line on both sides on the level of Th_1-Th_5. 5 injections were given (5 ml each) on each side of the spinal column. The blocking was repeated 4-5 days later, altogether 2-3, rarely 4 times. Each blocking process took 50 ml of I solution. In combined treatment, intravenous administration was used with paravertebral blocks as described

Card 1/2

DUNAYEVSKAYA, L.K., kand.med.nauk

Coagulability of the blood as an indicant of effective treatment of stenocardia. Trudy Khar. med. inst. no.52:79-84 '59. (MIRA 14:11)

(AGINA PECTORIS) (BLOOD--COAGULATION)

DUNAYEVSKAYA, M.B.

AUTHORS: Kassil', G. N., Kamenetskaya, B. I., Dunayevskaya, M. B. 20-4-52/52

TITLE: The Permeability of the Haemato-Encephalic Barrier to P^{32} When Administered Through the Nasal Mucous Membrane (Pronitsayemost' gemato-entsefalicheskogo bar'yera po otnosheniyu k P^{32} pri vvedenii yego cherez slizistuyu obolochku nosa).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 4, pp. 725-728 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method employed by the authors to subject the nasal mucous membrane to iono-galvanization (nasal therapy /Ref. 1,2/) in many cases of some diseases connected with a disturbance of the central nervous system causes the pathological process to cease. They proved to be very efficacious in the case of ulcers in the bowels and duodenal ulcers, diencephalic syndrome, headaches of various origins, neuralgia of the Nervus trigeminus etc. However, the effective mechanism of the nasal therapy still remains unexplained in many respects. It turned put to be more complicated than the authors originally believed. In view of the fact that direct anatomic connections exist between the nasal mucous membrane and the subarachnoidal space of the brain, the authors presume that the chemicals

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penetrate into the cerebrospinal fluid (henceforce referred to as CSF), which means that the haemato-encephalic barrier (henceforth referred to as HEB) is avoided by them. This was confirmed in the case of animals and corpses (Ref. 4). It may be presumed that the charged particles of these or other substances, introduced into the nasal mucou membrane by ionogalvanization, penetrate straight into the nutritive milieu of the brain thrpugh the perineural gap of the Nervus olfactorius and the Nervus trigeminus. The present information serves the purpose of checking the correctness of this opinion. P^{32} was applied to patients suffering from various troubles of the central and peripheral nervous system in the following manners:

I. Per os; after 1 hour specimens of blood- and CSF were taken (by lumbal puncture) and their radioactivity was determined.

II. Through the nasal mucous membrane on cotton plugs.

III. As in the case of II, but by ionogalvanization by connecting the cotton plugs to the D. C. cathode. The anode was fixed near the hole in the back of the head (Ref. 1,2).

The determination of the radioactivity was carried out as in II and III. It was not possible to carry out a control with

healthy persons, because lumbal puncture is permitted only in the case of patients of a certain kind. A high P^{32} content in the CSF was observed in the case of a not open cranial trauma and in the case of concussion of the brain (Ref. 5, 6). The results obtained show that if P^{32} is introduced through the nasal mucous membrane, penetration of radioactive phosphorus ihto the CSF can be increased considerably, which is of practical, clinical importance. The P^{32} - level is increased to 16.7% in the case of the cotton plug method (series II). In the case of one single galvanization nearly 1/3 of the P^{32} contained in the blood penetrates into the CSF. It may therefore be said that the physiological effect in the case of introduction by iono-galvanization is to a considerable extent due to the medicines penetrating into the CSF as well as to a direct action upon the nervous centers. A contrary effect produced by a number of vegetotropic substances upon the central and peripheral sections of the nervous system, which was made known by the works by L. S. Shtern and collaborators (Ref. 7,8) play a

The Permeability of the Haemato-Encephalic Barrier to P^{32} When Administered Through the Nasal Mucous Membrane 20-4-52/52

certain part in connection with the selection of the remedy for nasal therapy.
There are 3 tables and 8 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Group of N. I. Grashchenkov in the Department for Biological Sciences AN USSR (Gruppa N. I. Grashchenkova, pri Otdelenii biologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR).

PRESENTED: July 17, 1957, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

DUNAYEVSKAYA, M.B.; ROGOVER, A.B.

Inductothermy for sphincter disorders in multiple sclerosis. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 29 no.1:6-8 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav.- prof. N.S. Chetverikov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i fizioterapevticheskogo otdeleniya Bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina (zav. Ye.K. Gureyeva), Moskva.

DUBAYEVSKAYA, M.O.

Electrical cutaneous resistance and sensitivity in zones of Zakharin-Head in diseases of the abdominal cavity. Sov. med. 20 no.3:51-61 Mr. '56 (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz fizioterapevticheskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel'-prof. V.A. Ivanov) i nevrologicheskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel'-deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk prof. N.I. Grashchenkov) Klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina (glavnyy vrach-prof. A.N. Shabanov)

(SKIN, physiology,
zones of hyperalgesia, electric resist. & sensitivity in abdom. dis. (Rus))

(ABDOMEN, diseases,
Electric resist. & sensitivity of zones of hyperalgesia in (Rus))

1. DUNAYEVSKAYA, N. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Teeth-Abnormities and Deformities

7. Treatment of open bite with plastmass arch bar. Stomatologiia Stomatologia no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

112-57-7-15596

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 7, p 255 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bonshtedt, B. E., and Dunayevskaya, N. V.

TITLE: Factors Limiting the Resolving Power of a Screen-Type Picture Intensifier (O faktorakh, ogranichivayushchikh razreshayushchuyu sposobnost' usilitelya izobrazheniya na setkakh)

PERIODICAL: Tekhn. televideniya, 1956, Nr 19, pp 3-16

ABSTRACT: The principle of screen-type brightness-intensifying stages is set forth, based on a secondary-electron amplification of photoelectric current; a historical sketch is presented. The resolving power of a screen-type picture intensifier is limited largely by these three factors: (1) inaccurate registration of the pictures obtained from the photocathode and the preceding stages; (2) focusing errors associated with the spread of initial electron velocities; (3) structure of the screen, whose meshes are comparable with fine elements of the picture. The conditions of registration and simultaneous focusing of a picture in a 1- and 2-stage picture intensifier are considered. Focusing errors associated with a secondary-electron initial-velocity spread are examined.

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The upper limit of the resolving power of a screen-type intensifier stage is evaluated. A screen pitch of 50-30 microns is recommended. Screens with 30 lines/mm were used for experimental devices. The photocathode-screen distance adopted was 42 mm; the distance between the electrical screen and the viewing screen was 84.5 mm. About 1-kv voltage was necessary for focusing, and willemite was used as a phosphor. To determine the resolving power, the converter tube was placed in a uniform magnetic field of 150 oersteds. With optimum values of magnetic and electric fields selected, pictures on the screen could be fairly well registered, and up to 5 black-white lines/mm could be discerned. In all converter tubes, a bright, luminous background was observed along with a well-focused picture. The resolving power of a 2-stage intensifier with closely placed screens was investigated experimentally and found to be lower than that of a 1-stage intensifier. Fundamental ways to increase the resolution of a picture intensifier are: (1) development of an efficient emitter which would have a much lower spread in secondary-electron initial velocities;

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(2) use of considerably higher electric and magnetic field strengths.
Bibliography: 4 items.

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TITLE: New photomultipliers

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.6, 1961 91-93

TEXT: The authors describe the ФЭУ-52 (FEU 52) and ФЭУ-53 (FEU-53) photomultipliers. The photocathode diameters of these tubes are 51 and 80 mm respectively. The photomultipliers incorporate Venetian-blind type dynodes. The multiplying system differs from that in ФЭУ-13 (FEU-13) in that the path length and the transit times between the dynodes are more nearly equal. Rise times of 0.5 - 0.6 nanosec per stage were achieved. The "Venetian-blinds" are made from Cu-Al-Mg alloy. The output stages are of the reflecting type, and each photomultiplier incorporates an auxiliary electrode (modulator). The best photoelectron collection at the first dynode is achieved by adjusting the potential on the modulator. Alternately, the electron current can be cut off by suitably biasing the modulator. The photocathode is Cs - Sb on a chromium base (FEU-53) and

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Sb - K - Na - Cs (FEU-52). Typical quantum yield distributions for the FEU-53 multiplier are shown in Fig.2 (solid curve - ЛТ-1 (UT-1) glass; dashed curve - Л-100 (L-100) glass). Fig.3 shows the corresponding curves for the FEU-52 multiplier (integral sensitivity in μA/lumen is as follows: 140 (curve 1), 112 (curve 2); 85 (curve 3); UT-1 - glass)). The characteristics are summarized in the table, where the figures given represent averages over a large number of samples.
There are 5 figures, 1 table and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet bloc.

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